GEN. PORTER'S ORATION

He Eulogizes Gen. Grant as Statesman and Soldier.

TELLS OF THE NATION'S LOSS

Brief But Eloquent Allusion to the Achievements of His Marvelous Career—He Was Old in Conception, Fixed in Purpose and Vigorous in Execution.

New York, April 27.—The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, who said:

It is all like a dream. One can scarcely realize the lapse of time and the memorable events which have occurred since our hero President was first proclaimed one of the great of earth. The dial hands upon the celestial clock record the flight of more than a generation since the legions of America's manhood poured down the hillsides, surged up from the valleys, knelt upon their native soil to swear eternal allegiance to the Union, and went forth to seal the oath with their blood in marching under the victorious banners of Ulysses S. Grant. Today countless numbers of his contemporaries, their children, and their children's children gather about his tomb to give a permanent sepulture to his ashes and to recall the record of his imperishable deeds.

It is peculiarly fitting that this memorial should be dedicated in the presence of the distinguished soldier who marched in the victorious column of his illustrious chief, and who now so worthily occupies the chair of state in which he sat. There is a source of extreme gratification and a profound significance in the fact that there are in attendance here not only the soldiers who fought under the renowned defender of the Union cause, but the leaders of armies who fought against him, all uniting in testifying to the esteem and respect which he commanded from friend and foe alike.

This grateful duty which we discharge

Gen. Horace Porter.

this day is not unmixed with sadness, for the occasion brings vividly to mind the fatal day on which his generous heart ceased to beat, and recalls the grief which fell upon the American people, with a sense of pain which was akin to the sorrow of a personal bereavement, and yet it is not an occasion for tears; not a time to chant requiems or display the sable draperies of public mourning. He who lies within the portals of yonder tomb is not a dead memory; he is a living reality. He has been consigned to the chamber of death, but not to the realms of forgetfulness. Our grief is calmed by the recollection of the blessings his life conferred and the fame he has left to the custody of his fellow-citizens. We consecrate this day to a tribute to the memory of departed worth. The story of his life is the history of the most eventful epoch in his country's annals. Upon an occasion such as this it would seem more fitting to stand silent by the tomb and let history alone speak, but it has been deemed proper that living witnesses to his virtues should pay the grateful tribute of their testimony. The allotment of time permits only a brief allusion to the achievements of his marvelous career.

Ulysses S. Grant sprang from the loins of the American people and derived his patent of nobility direct from God. He possessed an abiding confidence in the honesty and intelligence of his fellow-countrymen, and always retained his deep hold upon their affections. Even when clothed with the robes of the master, he forgot not that he was still the servant of the people. In every great crisis he was content to leave the efforts to his countrymen and the results to God.

As a commander of men in the field he manifested the highest characteristics of the soldier, as evinced in every battle in which he was engaged from Palo Alto to Appomattox. He was bold in conception, fixed in purpose, and vigorous in execution. He never allowed himself to be thrown on the defensive, but always aimed to take the initiative in battle. He made armies, and not cities, the objective points of his campaigns. Obstacles which would have deterred another seemed only to inspire him with greater confidence, and his soldiers soon learned to reflect much of his determination. His motto was, "When in doubt move to the front." His sword always pointed the way to an advance; its hilt was never presented to an enemy. He once wrote in a letter to his father, "I never expect to have an army whipped, unless it is badly whipped, and can't help it." He enjoyed a physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue and privation incident to military service in the field. His unassuming manner, purity of character, and absolute loyalty inspired loyalty in others, confidence in his methods, and gained him the devotion of the humblest of his subordinates.

He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action on the field which enabled him to move with a promptness rarely ever equaled, and which never failed to astonish, and often to baffle the best efforts of a less vigorous opponent. A study of his martial deeds inspires us with the grandeur of events and the majesty of achievement. He did not fight for glory, but for national existence and the equality and rights of men. His sole ambition was his country's prosperity. His victories failed to elate him. In the dispatches which reported his triumps there was no word of arrogance, no exaggeration, no aim at dramatic effect. With all his self-reliance he was never betrayed into immodesty of expression. He never underrated himself in a battle, he never overrated himself in a report. He could not only command armies, he could command himself. Inexorable as he was in battle, war never hardened his heart or weakened the strength of his natural affections. He retained a singularly sensitive nature, a rare tenderness of feeling; shrank from the sight of blood, and was painfully alive to every form of human suffering.

While his career as a soldier eclipsed by its brilliancy his achievements as a statesman, yet when we sum up the events of the eight years during which he was President of the republic, their magnitude and importance challenge comparison with those of any other Chief Magistrate since the inauguration of the Government. When he took the helm of state the country was in a condition of ferment and disorganization, which is always consequent upon a long continued civil war. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had not yet been ratified by the States. In the South secret societies and armed bands of lawless men were creating terror and defeating the ends of justice. The prosperity of the country was still lagging, the public debt was oppressive and inflationists and repudiators were weakening the national credit. Our merchant marine had dwindled to a mere shadow of its former self, political rancor had envenomed whole sections of the country, Indian wars were brewing, unsettled disputes with foreign powers threatened the national peace, and the new Chief Magistrate was confronted with problems so formidable that they were enough to appall the stoutest heart and discourage the most hopeful mind. In the letter of acceptance of his nomination for the Presidency, he uttered one of sublimest sentences ever penned by statesman's hand: "Let us have peace." Of all the many aphorisms which emanated from him this has been deemed the most fitting to engrave indelibly over the portals of his tomb. It is typical of his nature, emblematic of the eternal peace enjoyed by his soul.

He began his Administration vigorously and firmly, but he declared that he would have "no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people." In his first inaugural address, he urged measures to strengthen the public credit and give to the world an unquestionable pledge of financial honesty. His early experience among the Indians, while he was serving on the frontier, had eminently fitted him for inaugurating practical methods for improving their condition. He took up earnestly the work of civilizing and Christianizing them, placing them on reservations, treating them as wards of the nation, and fitting them for ultimate citizenship, and thus avoided wars and saved vast sums of money. Under his Administration, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, and all the States were readmitted to the Union. In 1870 he recommended the refunding of the national debt, and an act was passed soon after providing for bonds at 5 per cent, a much reduced rate of interest, and they were successfully negotiated. For the first time in our history, he brought about a genuine reform in our civil service, and in the face of the most persistent opposition organized the first civil service board. By bringing to swift justice the prominent offenders, he succeeded in suppressing the army bands that were spreading terror throughout a part of the States, and compelled absolute obedience to the national authority. In the third year of his Administration amnesty was declared, and nearly every person in the South was again clothed with all his civil rights. The soldier had become the pacificator, the destroyer had become the restorer. In his foreign policy, he manifested his sense of justice when he proclaimed: "I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other; I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own." He evinced his firmness when, by untiring effort, he secured from foreign powers ample apologies and reparation, which had long been withheld.

He brought about a settlement of the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary question, proclaimed thereby his dislike for war, inaugurated the principle of peaceful arbitration in national disputes, and taught the world its grandest lesson in the history of modern diplomacy. When the craze for the inflation of our currency had unsettled the judgment of legislators he penned a veto so logical, so forceful, that it preserved the credit of the Government and saved the honor of the nation. It was a second Appomattox, gained not with the sword, but with the pen. In 1874 he urged, in a letter widely published at the time, the resumption of specie payments, and his views attracted much attention. The resumption act was passed the next winter. He suppressed the formidable band of conspirators known as the "whisky ring," and brought to justice the offenders. His vigorous order for their prosecution ended with the famous words, "Let no guilty man escape." No matter what efforts may have been made to rob him of the credit of this work, the honor of it belongs primarily to him. In 1875 he summed up his political faith in the famous Des Moines letter, in which he avowed that he knew neither rank nor race, saying, "Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion."

He said in a speech at Warren, Ohio, that he was for the "party which assures protection to life and property, the public credit, and the payment of the debts of the Government, State, county and municipality, * * * which encourages the poor to strive to better their children, enabling them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates * * * and which tolerates no privileged classes." Any American citizen who cannot subscribe to that political creed must be wholly given over to the worship of perversity.

His writings treat of every subject embraced between the broadest lines of war and statesmanship. His style is conspicuously unpretentious, and while it makes no attempt at elegance of diction, and contains little of ornament, it evinces a terseness and perspicuity which make it a model of vigorous English.

During his Administration, so momentous in events, the two oceans were united by our great transcontinental railways, taxes were reduced over $300,000,000, the national debt was reduced over $450,000,000, the interest on the debt from $160,000,000 to $100,000,000, and the balance of trade was changed from $130,000,000 against the country to $120,000,000 in its favor. At the close of his eight years of honest, earnest patriotic labor he left no unfinished work to turn over to his successor. There was peace with our borders, peace with all the world, prosperity among the people, and the name of America stood higher than it had ever stood before on the honor roll of nations.

He was a many-sided man, and possessed of so many conspicuous and sometimes contradictory characteristics that even to those who served with him most intimately in camp and Cabinet he still remains something of an enigma. To form a just estimate of the man we must not only look at the results he accomplished or the words he wrote, but must study those personal traits which often best explain his chief merits. The salient points in his character were absolute truthfulness, becoming modesty, superb courage, moral and physical, inexhaustible patience, unbounded generosity to friends, magnanimity to foes, unswerving loyalty, and matchless foresight. He was slow in choosing and changing friends. He never deserted a friend under fire, but when unfaithful friends had once forfeited his confidence they never regained it. He hated only two classes of men—liars and cowards. He never could abide them, and never could see any excuse for their existence. He trod the ragged paths of frontier life, and passed through all the rough and tumble of the campaigns of two wars, was more severely tried than Job himself, and yet never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation. He was a chosen son of liberty, but he believed in liberty secured by law, and that a people's prosperity depends on public tranquility.

One of his most conspicuous attributes was his foresight. His mental power in this respect has scarcely a parallel, and to this gift he largely owed his matchless success. He never wasted time in dwelling upon the events of the past, but closed them out from his thoughts and concentrated his mind upon plans for the future. His farsightedness manifested itself in all his preparations, both in his military and civil career, and his predictions of events at times amounted almost to prophecies. At the breaking out of hostilities, while many eminent and experienced public men were declaring that the war would last but a few months, and orators were waving their white handkerchiefs and proclaiming that they were large enough to wipe up all the blood which would be shed in the coming struggle, Grant announced his belief that the war would continue for years, and that preparations should be made commensurate with its formidable proportions. He wrote a letter from the field to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in which he said: "It became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not therefore be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled." Before any battles had been fought he said to a staff officer: "I believe that Virginia will be the principal field of military operations in this rebellion, that the cavalry will play an important part in that section of the country, and that the decisive battle in the war will occur there." This prediction was verified in every particular.

When it was represented that Kentucky would remain neutral, Grant declared that no State could remain neutral in a national war of such magnitude, and that it would be taken possession of by the troops of one side or the other, and he, without awaiting orders, promptly threw his command into Kentucky to gain the vantage ground and hold that important territory. In his proclamation issued at the time he spoke with the true bluntness of the soldier, saying: "I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal with only armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors." When the enemy came out of Fort Donelson, and attacked him, no one could divine the object of the movement. He promptly ordered the haversacks of the dead to be examined, and, finding they were well filled, said: "Men defending a fort don't carry three days' rations when making a charge, unless they are trying to get away," and after driving them back, sent in word, "I propose to move immediately upon your works." As early as the capture of Vicksburg he expressed entire confidence in the belief that it was not a military necessity to deal harshly with the enemy, and that all possible leniency should be shown to the Southern people, as they would soon again become our fellow-countrymen. He therefore treated the prisoners with every consideration, paroled the officers and men, and issued this characteristic order: "The garrison will march out tomorrow. Instruct your commands to be quiet and orderly as the prisoners pass by, and to make no offensive remarks."

He early foresaw that to overcome the rebellion it was not only necessary to maintain large armies in the field, but to have a vigorous support of the war in the Northern States. Over a million of loyal voters were absent at the front, and thus deprived of the right of suffrage and prevented from offsetting by their votes the votes of the disloyal element in the North, and he wrote a remarkable letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth a plan in great detail, providing a method which would enable the soldiers to vote in the field. The plan, accompanied as it was by such checks and safeguards that the votes would be entirely free and untrammelled, so strongly commended itself to the authorities that it was carried out, and proved a complete success. At Appomattox it was a nice question of judgment as to what terms to accord to the opposing army. Civil warfare is always the most bitter. The worst feelings had been engendered; the war had claimed as a sacrifice the best blood of the country; the land was filled with mourning; the excitement was at fever heat, and there was in many quarters a vindictiveness which prompted the harshest treatment permissible in civilized warfare. Gen. Grant, without consulting higher authority and without hesitation, took the responsibility of according lenient treatment, and avoiding all unnecessary offense. He did not demand Lee's sword, and allowed the men to take their horses home "to work their little farms," and when the Union batteries began to fire triumphal salutes he sent out an order saying:

"The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best way to rejoice after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." With his uncommon range of mental vision he foresaw that the granting of these conditions would induce other armies throughout the South to accept the same terms, and thus prevent a guerrilla warfare from being carried on for an indefinite period in the interior, and would induce such influential men as Lee and other Confederate army commanders to use their influence in aiding in the rehabilitation of the Southern States. He was quicker than any one else to see that reconstruction would be a task almost as formidable as the suppression of armed rebellion. He refrained from entering the captured capital, did not even step within the enemy's lines, and shrank from every act which might make him appear to pose as a conqueror. When President Johnson, soon after the war, inaugurated his campaign for making treason odious, and when indictments were brought in the Federal courts against Lee and other ex-Confederate officers, Grant foresaw that if such a course were pursued it would be interpreted as a gross breach of faith and a violation of the terms given in the paroles; that it would lead to exciting trials, which would last for years; be a constant source of irritation, and probably compel the Government to hold the Southern States for a long time as conquered territories, while he believed that every effort should be made to bring them back into the Federal Union. His judgment was so clear upon this subject that he declared his intention to resign his commission in the Army if his prisoners were not protected. The result was the quashing of the indictments and the creation of a disposition on the part of the South to accept the results of the war.

As President he showed in his first inaugural that he foresaw the financial errors which were likely some day to be advocated when he wrote: "To protect the national honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. * * * Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public life." Twenty years ago he said: "At some future day the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress which shall take cognizance of international questions of difficulty, and whose decisions will be as binding as the decision of the Supreme Court is upon us." The spirit of the age seems to be gradually tending toward a fulfillment of that prediction.

Early in his first Presidential term he took vigorous measures to have competent surveys made for an interoceanic canal, believing that it was essential in connecting our extensive Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a shorter water route. His foresight told him that it was impossible to defend such a canal in case of war unless we had a commodious naval station in the Gulf of Mexico. He realized the fact that other nations held possession of fortified islands from Bermuda to the West Indies, he believed that we would some day build a competent navy, and that we would be greatly embarrassed by not having even a coaling station on any of the islands in the Gulf. He therefore negotiated a treaty for securing possession of San Domingo, with its magnificent Bay of Samana, which would afford a harbor for the largest navy afloat. The treaty gave us, virtually without cost, an island occupying a commanding position, rich in many products necessary to this country, and with so sparse a population that there were only seven inhabitants to the square mile. The Senate defeated the treaty by depriving it of the necessary two-thirds vote upon the question of its ratification. Now, twenty-seven years thereafter, when we have an ironclad navy and have begun an interoceanic canal, and have recently been threatened with grave complications in Cuba, Venezuela, and elsewhere, there are few patriotic American citizens who do not regret that at that important crisis the President's policy did not prevail.

In defining the qualities of public men it has been said that the politician looks forward to his next election; the statesman looks forward to the next generation. Measured by this definition, Grant manifested the highest order of statesmanship.

He was naturally of a hopeful disposition and cheerful mind, and entered heartily into social gayeties, but there were periods in his life when his heartstrings were attuned to strains of sadness. He underwent physical hardships and mental tortures which would have crushed a character less heroic. Like other conspicuous leaders, it was his fate to suffer the bitter experience of detraction, misrepresentation and betrayal. It may be said of him as was said of a predecessor, "There were times when twenty men applied for the same office, and after he had reached a selection he found that he had made nineteen enemies and one ingrate." He was assailed more bitterly than any one who ever sat in the chair of state, save Washington. He was brought to realize that "Reproach is a concomitant to greatness, as satire and invective were an essential part of a Roman triumph," and to learn that in public life "All hours wound, the last one kills." Envy and malice made him at times the target for their poisoned shafts, but their fragments fell at his feet as shattered as the reputations of those who aimed them, and even the wrath of his enemies may now be counted in his praise.

Gen. Grant was a man who seemed to be created especially to meet great emergencies. It was the very magnitude of the task which called forth the powers that mastered it. Whether leading an attack in Mexico, dictating the terms of surrender to countless thousands in the war of the rebellion, suddenly assuming vast responsibility in great crises both in peace and in war, writing state papers as President which were to have a lasting bearing upon the policy of the Government, travelling through older lands and mingling with the descendants of a line of kings who rose and stood uncovered in his presence—he was always equal to the occasion and acquitted himself with a success that challenges the admiration of the world. In trivial matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant. As Johnson said of Milton, "He could hew a Colossus from the rocks; he could not carve faces on cherry stones."

Even his valor on the field of carnage was not superior to the heroism he displayed when in his fatal illness he confronted the only enemy to whom he ever surrendered. His old will power reasserted itself in his determination to complete his memoirs. During whole months of physical torture he with one hand held death at arm's length, while with the other he penned the most brilliant chapter in American history.

It is twelve years since he left the living here to join the other living, commonly called the dead, and the laurel on his brow was interwined with the cypress. His last words, uttered at the close of his agonizing illness, were eminently characteristic of his patience and his consideration for others: "I hope no one will be distressed on my account." Now that more than a decade has passed since he stood among us, we can form a better estimate of his character than when he was close by. Time has shed a clearer light upon his acts; he has reached a higher altitude; distance has brought him into the proper focus, and the picture upon which we now look appears in its true proportions. We see his traits molded into perfect symmetry and blended into majestic harmony. "A tree can best be measured when it is down."

He reached the highest pinnacle of human distinction. Men have dwelt upon his achievements till they know them all by heart. The record of his deeds rises to the sublimity of an epic. The story of his life is worthy the contemplation of the ages. He needs no eulogist; his services attest his greatness. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. The more history discusses him the more brilliant becomes the luster of his name. He was a natural leader; he was born to command. He was one of the men who "mark the hours while others only sound them." No one can rob him of a single laurel; no one can lessen the measure of his renown. He honored the age in which he lived, and future generations will be illumined by the brightness of his fame.

His countrymen have paid him a tribute of grateful hearts; they have reared in monumental rock, a sepulchre for his ashes, a temple for his fame. The fact that it has been built by the voluntary contributions of the people will give our citizens an individual interest in preserving it, in honoring it. It will stand throughout the ages upon this conspicuous promontory, this ideal site. It will overlook the metropolis of the republic which his efforts saved from dismemberment; it will be reflected in the noble waters of the Hudson, upon which pass the argosies of commerce, so largely multiplied by the peace secured by his heroic deeds. The tolling of passing bells will replace the echo of his hostile guns. It was not necessary for his renown that this memorial should be reared. A nation's prosperity is his true monument. His name will stand immortal when the granite has crumbled and epitaphs have vanished.

In the movement for the erection of this memorial, it was not his reputation that was at stake; it was the reputation of his countrymen. They owed a sacred duty, which they could not fail to perform. They have reared his monument to a majestic height, but if it towered above the eagle's flight, it would not reach as high as the summit of his fame. Its flawless granite is typical of the spotless character of his reputation. Its delicate lines and massive proportions will remind us of the childlike simplicity which was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature. The hallowed memories clustering about it will recall the heroic age of the republic. Its mute eloquence will plead for equal sacrifice, should war ever again threaten the nation's life. In this tomb, which generosity has created, and which his services have sanctified, his ashes will henceforth rest, but his true sepulchre will be the hearts of his countrymen.

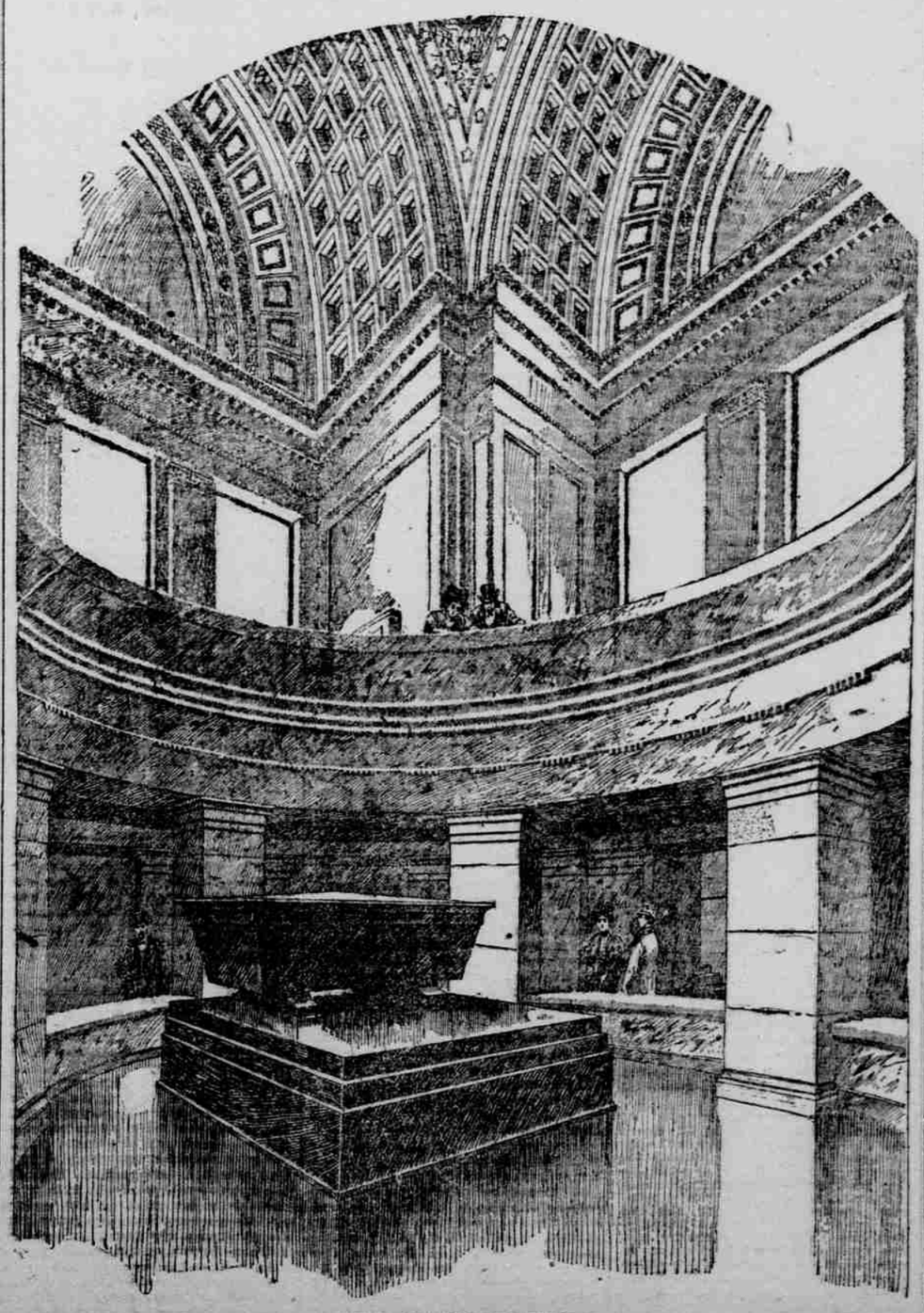
And now, Mr. Mayor, it becomes my official duty on behalf of the Grant Monument Association to transfer through you to the city of New York this national memorial. Its construction has been the work of willing hands, and generous hearts. About 90,000 patriotic citizens have been made for a colossal statue to surmount contributors to the building fund, their subscriptions ranging in amount from 1 cent to $5,000, so that it has been an eminently popular subscription. The entire fund, with accrued interest, amounts to about $600,000. The monument itself made for a colossal statue to surmount is now completed. Provision has been the dome of the tomb, the work upon which will begin without unreasonable delay.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the wise counsel, material assistance and hearty co-operation received at all times from the trustees, officers and members of the committee during the entire period of my official association with this enterprise.

After individually praising all those whose efforts rendered the project successful, Gen. Porter concluded:

"One of the most cherished memories of my life will be the recollection of the privilege of sharing in the labors of such honored colleagues as those who have been connected with me in this association.

"And now, Mr. Mayor, it only remains for me to formally transmit, through you, to the nation's metropolis, this memorial tomb, which henceforth is to remain in the custody of the city over which you have the honor to preside."



THE SARCOPHAGUS.

EPITOME OF GEN. GRANT'S LIFE.

Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.
Entered West Point Military Academy, 1839.
Graduated and entered United States Infantry, 1843.
Joined Gen. Taylor's army in Texas, 1845.
Second lieutenant of infantry, September 30, 1845.
Took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, 1846.
Quartermaster of Fourth Infantry, April, 1847.
Fought battle Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.
Brevetted captain for bravery, September 13, 1847.
Assisted in capture of Mexico, September, 1847.
Commissioned captain, August 5, 1853.
Resigned from Army July 13, 1854.
Farm and real estate agent, 1854-9.
Colonel Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, June 7, 1861.
Brigadier general of volunteers, August 23, 1861.
Captured Paducah, Ky., September 6, 1861.
Captured Smithland, Ky., September 25, 1861.
Defeated Gen. Jeff Thompson, October 21, 1861.
Fought battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Commander military district Cairo, December 21, 1861.
Reduced Columbus, January, 1862.
Captured Fort Henry, February 6, 1862.
Captured Fort Donelson, February 6, 1862.
Major General of Volunteers, February 16, 1862.
Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 7, 1862.
Corinth captured after siege, May, 1862.
Commander Department West Tennessee, July 11, 1862.
Defeated Gen. Price at Iuka, September 19, 1862.
Defeated Price and Van Dorn, Corinth, October 3, 4, 1862.
Command of Thirteenth Army Corps, October 16, 1862.
First attack on Vicksburg, December 20, 1862.
Laid siege to Vicksburg, May 18, 1863.
Captured Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Major General of United States Army, July 4, 1863.
Commander Division of Mississippi, October, 1863.
Battles Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill, November 24, 25, 1863.
Relieved Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, November, 1863.
Awarded gold medal by Congress, December, 1863.
Promoted to lieutenant general, March 1, 1864.
Assumed command of United States Armies, over 700,000 men, March 17, 1864.
Moved upon Richmond, May 3, 1864.
Directed Sherman's advance on Atlanta, May 3, 1864.
Battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, May, 1864.
Movement from Rapidan to James, May-June, 1864.
Siege of Petersburg, 1864.
Directed Sheridan's movements in Shenandoah, 1864.
Directed Sherman's march to the sea, 1864.
Battle of Five Forks, April, 1865.
Fall of Petersburg, April, 1865.
Evacuation of Richmond, April, 1865.
Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.
General of United States Army, July 25, 1866.
Secretary of War, August 12, 1867, to January 14, 1868.
Nominated for President, May 21, 1868.
Elected President, November, 1868.
Inaugurated President, March 4, 1869.
Renominated at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.
Elected for second term, November, 1872.
Inaugurated for second term, March 4, 1873.
Left Presidential chair, March 4, 1877.
Voyage around the world, 1877-78.
General of the Army on retired list March, 1885.
Died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.
Buried, Riverside Park, August 8, 1885.
Corner stone of mausoleum laid April 27, 1892.
Mausoleum dedicated, April 27, 1897.

Chameleon Paper.

"See here," said the old subscriber, "how is it that on Tuesday you took one side of this important question and the very next day assumed an exactly opposite side?"

"My dear sir," explained the editor-in-chief, "you forget that this paper always accurately reflects the views of the people."—Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Beecher Was on Top.

A stenographer once proposed to Henry Ward Beecher that he be allowed extra pay for reporting Mr. Beecher's sermons, in consideration of correcting the grammatical errors. "And how many errors do you find in this discourse of mine?" asked the great preacher. "Just 216." "Young man," said Mr. Beecher solemnly, "when the English language gets in my way it doesn't stand a chance."—The Philistine